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(Surplus \$25,000.00)

Does a general Banking and Ex-
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Interest paid on time deposits.
Insured against burglary in the
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CANTWELL LOSES EIGHT-HOUR CASE.

Missouri Court Upheld—Federal Su-
preme Court Decides Labor Law
is Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The
eight-hour labor law passed by the
Missouri legislature and approved
March 23, 1901, is constitutional. It
was so declared to-day by the Supreme
Court of the United States in the order
"affirmed, with costs." Chief Justice
Fuller made the announcement briefly,
simply citing the precedents upon
which the court bases its action, the
cases being as follows: Holden vs.
Hardy, 169, United States, 356;
Jacobson vs. the State of Massachusetts,
196, United States, 11; Jacobson
vs. Lamphire, 34 Peters, 280.

No opinion was handed down.
The Holden vs. Hardy case is the
one upon which Mr. Gentry, assistant
attorney general for Missouri, dwelt
chiefly in his argument in support of
his contention that the statute was in
conflict with neither the state nor the
federal constitution, as claimed by H.
J. Cantwell of St. Louis, the opposing
counsel, who appeared for himself in
the case which he brought here on ap-
peal from the state supreme court.

The circuit court of Missouri, in which
the case was first tried, decided in
favor of the state. The state supreme
court sustained the judgment, and now
the court of last resort sustains them
and validity of the statute. This was
quick action for the Federal Supreme
Court, as the arguments were sub-
mitted only last Friday.

Mr. Cantwell contended that the act
of the Missouri legislature was
special class legislation and an im-
proper exercise of police power that
violated the state constitution and the
fourteenth amendment of the con-
stitution of the United States. He
contended, too, that what may be
proper exercise of police power in
Utah, under the Utah constitution, is
no authority for the exercise of police
power under the Missouri constitution.

The United States Supreme Court
evidently thought differently, since
they vote their own decision in the case.
Mr. Cantwell was convicted in the
circuit court of Madison county, Mo.,
on information based upon the act of
the Missouri legislature. He allowed
a violation of the act at the Catherine
lead mine, of which he is the head,
in order to test the validity of the act.

Under the decision of to-day Mr.
Cantwell will be compelled to suffer
whatever penalty was assessed against
him by the trial court of Madison
county, and all other mine operators
in the state must be governed accord-
ingly.—Globe-Democrat.

A farewell banquet is to be
given to Senator William Warner
in Kansas City on Wednesday and
Gov. Hoels of Kansas is to be a
guest and the affair will be strictly
"dry."

Bring us
Your Money
and Let it Grow

The act of drawing a check
makes you think. Elsewhere your
money is liable to be thoughtless-
ly frittered away. It is an agree-
able surprise to watch your money
grow when it is in the bank. It
is an evidence of good business
methods for an individual or a
firm to keep a bank account and
transact business by check or draft.

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Capital \$30,000
Surplus \$9,000
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"Offers liberal inducements to de-
positors and we are willing and
able to protect and accommodate
our customers. The time to start
an account is NOW—while the
matter is in your mind. No sum
too small to be welcome, none too
large to receive careful and prompt
attention."

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Morris, Vice Pres.; J. E. Cover,
Cashier.

John W. Null of Hematite died
on the 25th ult., aged 81 years.

ANARCHY REIGNED IN RUSSIAN CITIES

Kishineff Is Again the Scene of
Slaughter—Hundreds of
Jews Slain.

LIBERALS SAY WARSAW DISORDERS
ENGINEERED FROM ST. PETERSBURG

A leading General Says the Jews
Tore Down the National Flag, In-
sulted the Emperor, and Hounded
That They Alone Gave Russia
Freedom

Anarchy reigned in Russian cities
during the first week of "Liberty."
Liberty meant to thousands of Rus-
sians license to kill, to plunder, to
riot, to defy order, to do something to
shock the world, to stagger humanity.
St. Petersburg was like a besieged
city—revolutionists behind barricades,
and police and troops were unable to
dislodge them.

Almost everywhere the Jews suf-
fered. Their shops were looted, the men
were backed to pieces, children killed,
women strangled, and other horrors
committed.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The
cause of the dastardly outrages in the
provinces in some cases has been traced
directly to the instigation of the po-
lice and the reactionary league at
Odessa. Disguised policemen have been
detected among the hoodlums wounded
by the town militia."

"The spirit of savage bitterness
seems to be spreading among the revo-
lutionary classes, and the general im-
pression is that further serious trouble
is impending."

A dispatch from Kishineff says:
"A horrible massacre here. Hun-
dreds have been killed. All the hos-
pitals, pharmacies and hotels are full
of wounded and mutilated persons."

A telegram from Nicolaieff says:
"The whole town is in the hands of
bandits, who are devastating the Jew-
ish houses and shops and beating
Jews to death without the slightest
hesitation."

There is a strong demand through-
out the industrial centers for a re-
public. The striking workmen and their
sympathizers, who for two weeks held
up the commerce of the nation, de-
clare that a republic must come and
that all reigns of autocracy, including
M. Witte, must go.

Count Witte has practically settled
the railroad strike by according to the
demands of the strikers after a confer-
ence.

The czar has signed a manifesto
granting practical autonomy to the
Finns, and has probably headed off a
grave revolution.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of
the Telegraph, says a London dis-
patch affirms that the anti-Jewish hor-
rors at Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Kishineff
and Theodosia and numerous other
places must certainly not result from
the czar's manifesto, or from any
act of the present government. For
several weeks anti-Jewish riots were
organized systematically and circum-
spectively by claiming to be partisans
from the autocracy, and obtaining re-
sults from among the outpourings of
the towns. The political demonstration
which followed the promulgation of the
manifesto offered a welcome opportu-
nity.

The country is considerably quieter
than it was during the first week of the
month. There is no telling when trou-
ble will start again. The people are
restless. They are not satisfied.

ANARCHY AT ODENSA.

Shops Pillaged, and Rioters Loaded
Down With Lead.

Not since the days of the French
Revolution has the world witnessed
such riots as occurred in Odessa this
last day of October and November 1
and 2. Estimates place the killed and
wounded at 5,000.

The horror overshadowed that any
of the others which has stained the
pages of Russian history. The city's
streets were bathed in blood, especial-
ly in the Jewish quarter, where corpses
filled the thoroughfares.

It is estimated that more than a
hundred Cossacks were killed by bombs
and shots thrown and fired from win-
dows.

William's wagon passed through the
streets incessantly, carrying off the
killed, wounded and mutilated. The
population was panic-stricken.

The Jews were hunted down in the
streets and killed and beaten, while
their shops were given over to pillage.
Marital law was at last declared, and
troops occupied the city.

A leading general, in an interview,
argued that the disturbances were the
result of the behavior of the Jews by
the manner in which they celebrated
on Tuesday the publication of the im-
portant manifesto.

"They abused their new-found free-
dom," he declared, "by tearing down
the national flag, hoisting revolutionary
banners, insulting the emperor and
boasting that they alone gave Russia
freedom."

The latest accounts of the devastations
in the Jewish quarter add horror
to the situation. Besides numerous
mills all the bakeries, shops and nearly
600 houses have been destroyed. The
Jews killed in every circumstance were
tried with revolting barbarity. Heads
were battered with hammers, nails
were driven into the bodies, eyes were
scraped out and ears severed. Many
bodies were disemboweled, and in some
cases petroleum was poured over the
sick found hiding in cellars, and they
were burned to death.

John W. Null of Hematite died
on the 25th ult., aged 81 years.

NATION'S THANKSGIVING DAY

President Designates Thursday,
November 30.

He Asks the People to Render
Thanks for Past Blessings and
Consecrate Themselves to Lives
of Cleanliness and Honor.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The president
has issued his Thanksgiving procla-
mation, setting aside Thursday, the 30th
day of November, as a day of national
thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States
of America:
A Proclamation.

When nearly three centuries ago the
first settlers came to the country which
has now become this great republic,
they found not only hardship and privi-
lation, but terrible risk to their lives
in these grim years, the custom grew
of setting apart one day in each year
for a special service of thanksgiving to
the Almighty for preserving the people
through the changing seasons. The
custom has now become national and
hallowed by the memory of usage. We
live in easier and more plentiful times
than our forefathers, the men who with
rugged strength faced the rugged days,
and yet the dangers to national life are
quite as great now as at any previous
time in our history. It is eminently
fitting that once a year our people
should set apart a day for praise and
thanksgiving to the giver of good, and
at the same time that they express their
thankfulness for the abundant mercies
received, should manfully acknowledge
their shortcomings and pledge them-
selves solemnly and in good faith to
strive to overcome them.

During the past year we have been
blessed with bountiful crops. Our busi-
ness prosperity has been great. No
other people has ever stood on as high
a level of material well-being as ours
now stands. We are not threatened by
fear from without, nor from within.
We should not be lulled into complacency
by the fact that we are so far removed
from the dangers of the past, and that
our passions, appetites and follies, and
against these there is always need that
we should war.

Therefore I now set apart Thursday,
the thirtieth day of this November, as
a day of thanksgiving for the past and
prayer for the future, and on that
day I ask that throughout the land the
people gather in their homes and places
of worship, and in rendering thanks
unto the Most High for the manifold
blessings of the past year, consecrate
themselves to a life of cleanliness, hon-
or and self-denial, and that they may
do its allotted work on the earth in a
manner worthy of those who founded
it and of those who preserved it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the seal of the
United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this
second day of November in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hun-
dred and five, and of the independence
of the United States, the one
hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
By the President
Ellen Root, Secretary of State.

CRAZY STEP-MOTHER'S DEED

The Woman Is at Hospital Facility
Injured to Effect to Com-
mit Suicide.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 7.—Three
children are dead and one is badly
wounded while the mother lies fatally
injured at the city hospital as the result
of a tragedy at the home of J. S.
Brennan, 1500 Hennepin. The dead:
Alice Brennan, aged 10;
Lizzie Brennan, 5;
Arthur Brennan, 3.
Seriously injured:
Thomas Brennan, 11;
Mrs. Stella Brennan, 27.

Five shots were fired in quick suc-
cession. The first intimation of the
tragedy was heard by W. G. Farmer,
who lived on the first floor of the Bren-
nan home.

The woman says a stranger shot the
children first through a window and
then through the door, and on that
day of a tragedy at the home of J. S.
Brennan, 1500 Hennepin. The dead:
Alice Brennan, aged 10;
Lizzie Brennan, 5;
Arthur Brennan, 3.
Seriously injured:
Thomas Brennan, 11;
Mrs. Stella Brennan, 27.

FATAL STORM IN OKLAHOMA

Six Killed and a Number Fatally In-
jured at Mountain View—Build-
ing Destroyed.

Mountain View, Okla., Nov. 6.—A
tornado caused great damage here
and killed six people. The dead:
W. T. White, F. W. Clark, J. S. Bar-
ley, Mrs. Jennie Jones, Mrs. W. M.
Holt and two children, Mrs. Robert
Hulme.

The pathway of the tornado is about
100 yards wide and is only a mile long
but in this small area the havoc was
great.

A number of people are fatally hurt.
Many buildings were demolished
others unroofed or partially crushed.

The Corps Is Very Complete.

Boston, Nov. 6.—What is believed
to be the head of S. Anna A. Geary,
the dress suit case victim, has been re-
covered in a leather handbag from the
bottom of Boston harbor, and this the
body is completed slowly but surely
the job of murder is being won.
around certain people, and the mur-
der or murders will be brought to jus-
tice.

Two Girls Killed.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Hazel and Eva
Garfield, 17 and 14, high school stu-
dents, were killed by a Burlington
train at LaGrange, Ind.

Apple and cherry trees in full
bloom are reported at many places
in the State, and the blossoms are
as fragrant as they are in the
springtime.

It cost Frederick Sessinghaus of
St. Louis county \$1,116 to call
Mrs. Susan Marks "an old cat."
The trouble grew out of some Hu-
mane Society work.

OPENING BANKS WITH EXPLOSIVES

Five Financial Institutions in the
Hoosier State Suffer Within
One Week.

TWO OPENED IN KENTUCKY—
BEGIN WORK IN MISSOURI

Of Eight Banks Visited Six Were
Robbed of \$27,500—The Bank of
Odon, Ind., and at Creighton, Mo.,
Were Blown Up on the Same
Night.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 24.—\$26,000
Hagerstown, Ind., Oct. 24.—\$6,000
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 2.—\$4,000
Odon, Ind., Nov. 2.—\$4,000
Willard, Ky., Oct. 24.—\$4,000
Creighton, Mo., Nov. 2.—\$4,000

Odon, Ind., Nov. 4.—The fifth bank
robbery in Indiana within a week oc-
curred here.

Safe-blowers, believed to be the same
gangs who robbed the bank at Sand-
town, only a few miles away, of \$4,000,
made an unsuccessful attempt to loot
the bank of Odon.

The cashier of the bank, Nathan
Field, who slept in the bank, because
of the Sandtown robbery, was not awak-
ened until the robbers had gained an
entrance to the building. Before he
could give the alarm he had been
bound and gagged, and the robbers
had begun the work of blowing open
the safe.

The explosion shattered the outer
door of the vault, but failed to open
the inner door. The explosion was
heard by citizens, who began to appear
at their doorways.

The guard who had been posted by
the robbers warned his confederates
in time for them to escape.

Chase was slain, but as far note of
the robbers has been apprehended. The
safe contained \$6,000 cash.

The cashier was released by citizens.
He is unable to give much of a descrip-
tion of the robbers, but knows have
been reported.

Robbers Score Four Thousand at
Creighton.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4.—The Bank of
Creighton, at Creighton, Cass county,
was robbed, and \$4,000 in money
nearly all there was in the bank—was
stolen.

Tools from a blacksmith shop were
used in making an entrance to the
bank building.

The vault was demolished and the
safe badly damaged.

No one knew of the robbery until
morning. There is no clue.

W. F. Keyser, of St. Louis, secretary
of the Missouri Bankers' association,
offers a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest
and conviction of each robber.

The bank was insured in the Oscar
Accident and Guaranty corporation
and will lose nothing.

One Dead Robber.

Grayson, Ky., Nov. 5.—The Willard
bank robber giving his name as Smith
died from the gunshot wound received
in the fight Tuesday. J. H. Kiffmeyer
of the Cincinnati police department
identified Smith as being an old time
burglar of Chicago.

MAN CARRIED TO SCAFFOLD

A Negro Murderer Hanged at South
Maclure, I. T., Who Was
at Death's Door.

South Maclure, I. T., Nov. 4.—
Grant Williams, a negro murderer, was
hanged in the federal jail building. He
was so weak that he was strapped to
the chair and carried to the scaffold
by guards.

Williams had been critically ill for
several days, and physicians say he
was in a dying condition when taken
to the scaffold.

An effort was made to have the date
of his execution deferred a few days,
as it was believed he would have died
of natural causes within 48 hours, but
the effort failed.

Williams' neck was broken by the
fall. He was pronounced dead in 11
minutes. He made no talk before his
death.

The crime for which he was exe-
cuted was the killing of two men here
in 1903.

Wife Kills Stopping Husband.
Mobile, Ala., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Mabel
Turner, aged 20, wife of Frank Turner,
whose father is a Baptist preacher in
this city, shot and killed her husband
at Pensacola, Fla., after a quarrel over
her attending a party after Turner had
told her not to go, and she claims
slapped her. The coroner's jury held
Mrs. Turner on the charge of man-
slaughter. Mrs. Turner claims she
thought the revolver was unloaded.

"PUBLIC OFFICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST."

The Origin of the Phrase in Dispute
and Its Antiquity Traced.

The editor of Harper's Weekly
is in a peck of trouble, and all be-
cause he undertook to locate the
originator of the phrase "A public
office is a public trust."

Harper's identified the name of the
late Daniel S. Lamont with the
phrase under discussion, but being
called to account by one of its
readers, said:

"We did not say that Colonel
Lamont was the author of the
phrase 'Public office is a public
trust'—only that he adapted it to
fitting use in a Cleveland cam-
paign. The originator, we believe,
was the late Governor Hugh S.
Thompson, of South Carolina, who
first employed the expression in
his inaugural address in 1882."

A St. Paul, Minn., reader of
Harper's, replying to this latest
editorial declaration, says:

"Daniel Webster, in a speech in
the Oregon, Boston, seventy years
ago, said: 'It is time to declare
that offices created for the people
are public trusts, not private
spoils.'—Volume 1, Works of
Daniel Webster, p. 335. It may be
that the Governor of South Car-
olina and Colonel Lamont drew
their inspiration from the same
source."

The man who undertakes to name
the originator of the phrase "Pub-
lic office is a public trust" has as-
sumed a large task. In attributing
the origin to Governor Thompson,
of South Carolina, Harper's Week-
ly does not touch the mark. Gov-
ernor Thompson used it in 1882,
perhaps just as Abraham S. Hewitt
did in 1883 or Daniel S. Lamont in
1884, as a phrase which had be-
come so general as to justify its
use without quotation marks.

Dorman B. Eaton, a New York
lawyer, who became widely known
by his advocacy of civil service re-
form, said in 1881: "The public
offices are a public trust." But as
long ago as May, 1872, Charles
Sumner said: "The phrase 'public
office is a public trust' has of late
become common property."

The St. Paul reader of Harper's
correctly says that Daniel Webster
declared, "It is time to declare that
offices created for the people are
public trusts, not private spoils."

Mr. Webster delivered that speech
October 12, 1835. But on Febru-
ary 13, 1835, John C. Calhoun
said: "The very essence of a free
government consists in considering
offices as public trusts bestowed
for the good of the country, and
not for the benefit of an individual
or a party." So the phrase cer-
tainly did not originate with Web-
ster.

Neither did it originate with
Calhoun, because years before
Burke, in his address on the French
Revolution, said: "To execute
laws is a royal office; to execute
orders is not to be a king. How-
ever, a political executive magis-
tracy, though merely such, is a
great trust." In the same address
Burke said: "All persons possess-
ing any portion of power ought to
be strongly and awfully impressed
with an idea that they act in trust,
and that they are to account for
their conduct in that trust to the
one great Master, Author and
Founder of society."

In the same address Burke said: "In
the nomination of office they will not
point to the exercise of authority
as to a pitiful job, but as to a holy
function."

Thomas Jefferson in 1807 said:
"When a man assumes a public
trust he should consider himself as
public property."

But among the claims with re-
spect to the origin of this phrase,
those of Matthew Henry are not to
be entirely ignored. Matthew
Henry was a British divine, who
died in 1714. He published a com-
mentary upon the old and new
Testaments. In the third chapter
of the first Epistle to Timothy, re-
ferring to the qualifications of
deacons, as well as of bishops, it is
said, "and let these, also, first be
proved." Commenting on this
Matthew Henry said: "It is not
fit that the public trusts should be
lodged in the hand of any, till they
have been first proved and found fit
for the business they are to be in-
trusted with."

Clearly, the phrase did not origi-
nate as Harper's Weekly says it
did, with the governor of South
Carolina, nor as the St. Paul
reader says, with Webster.

Of course, the exact origin is not
of the greatest importance, but it
is a good sign that public interest
has been aroused in phrases of this
sort; and whether it comes in the
words of Matthew Henry, of Jef-
ferson, of Burke, of Calhoun, of
Webster or men of more recent
days it is particularly important at
this time that elector and elected
understand that, as Disraeli put it,
"All power is a trust, and we are
accountable for its exercise."—The
Commoner.

Walter Scott, known as "Scot-
ty," the miner from Death Valley,
was seriously injured by an auto-
mobile accident out in Los Ange-
les on the 30th ult., in an attempt
to beat a record already made by
the machine.

Which of the Two Are You.

I met a man going home with a
bag of fruit; a few days later by
chance we passed him again and he
had a small sack of candy. Our
companion on both occasions was
the same person. He remarked to
us that our friend was a good fel-
low, but he blew in all he made so
foolishly. We merely smiled in re-
ply. But we could not help in our
mind, as we walked along, to draw
a conclusion between the two.

One was smoking a cigar that
cost as much as the fruit. Burn-
ing into ashes and blowing into air
the money the other spent so fool-
ishly for nicknacks, that brought

Fifty Years the Standard